The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,836. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
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Ten Lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
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Business Advertisements each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 33, Medows Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BOGG—At Burkwan, on the 27th June, the wife of Stuart Bogg, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

TROWER—At Dibroogarh, Upper Assam, on the 12th June, drowned by the upsetting of his boat, Lieut. Sydney Gamble Trower, 42nd Regt. Assam L. I., only son of the late Capt. Charles F. Trower, Hydrabad Cavalry.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

MCARTHY—At Almora, on the 25th of June, the wife of D'Arcy McArthy, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

MULHOLLAND—At Agra, on the 23rd instant, of fever, Elizabeth, the beloved daughter of Sergeant-Major A. Mulholland, of the Fort Agra, aged 1 year and 3 months.

SMITH—At Jullunder, on the 26th instant, Ensign John Smith, V. C., aged 59 years and 4 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FRENCH—At Palamcottah, on the 17th June, the wife of R. J. French, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUSTEED—DANCEROFT—On the 29th June, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Allcock, William John Busteed, Esq., M. D., Civil Surgeon of Mangalore, to Sarah, youngest daughter of John Danckert, Esq., Cork, Ireland.

DEATH.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—At Madras, on the 26th June, Willie, only surviving child of J. F. O'Shaughnessy, D. P. W., aged one year and ten months.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail about 20th inst.)

THE fine fast sailing British built Ship ROBERT SMALL," Captain DARKE, has two commodious Cabins disengaged, well suited for one or two families. Apply on board, or to

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship *Robert Small*.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." Apply to Captain MARSHALL, at Messrs. CURSETJEE and Bombay, 5th July 1864. Forbes Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 Tons, 150 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 520 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain ROBERTSON, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 9th July, with Passengers and Cargo touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(*Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain F. BLACK HORSE, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin, or Anjedeel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Ship BERENICE, (1,201 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain J. A. COLLETT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 9th July, at 10 A. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for Southend.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday the 6th inst., after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th July, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be taken in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of those Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY."

THE Steamer "TILLY" will leave Bombay for Kurrachee on or about SATURDAY, 30th July 1864.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

PULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their luggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10/-; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséd for Austria and Prussia, by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of { W H & Co. / L V } 550 Casks Alum, per *Mooreshire*, from London, consigned to order, are requested to dispatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 4th July 1864. Agents.

NOTICE.—The ship *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, now in harbour, being ready to discharge her Cargo, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay to the ship to land their Goods, otherwise Captain WILSON will have the Goods landed at the risk and expense of the parties concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, DITCHBURN, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain DITCHBURN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Comete*, E. DUBERN, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the Proprietors. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA,
Agents for Owners and Captain of ship *Comete*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Canada Belle*, Captain HENDERSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain HENDERSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Captain HENDERSON and Owners.
Bombay, 23rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Aladdin*, from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain TINMOUTH will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by rain or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1864. Agents for the *Aladdin*.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DARIUS SYBRANDT, of New Orleans, and MR. WILLIAM JOYNSON, of Liverpool, are admitted partners in our firm.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—The half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will take place at the Club Rooms on the 18th July 1864, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a Report and Abstract of the Affairs of the Club for the past half-year.

J. REYNOLDS, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 14th June 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the Rangoon Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing soap for the Infant.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Baner and Cheesman, 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of July, 1862, were unanimously confirmed :—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder on the basis of five new Shares for five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 21st June 1864.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—MESSRS. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The Third Call of Rs. 300 per Share, (making in all Rs. 900 per Share paid up), was due on the 2nd May last, and interest is accruing at 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 1st July 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our office on FRIDAY the 29th July, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to 28th July inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
4th July, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a further Call of Rs. 250 per Share is made upon the Shareholders, and the same is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 23rd May 1865.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th June 1864.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 10th July 1864.

FULCHER COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th June 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

શ્રી ફીનાનશીયેશ આસોશીયેશન ઑફ ઇનડી અને ચાઇનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ ફીનેંશીયેલ આસોશીયેશન ઑફ ઈંડીયા, આણિ ચાયેના (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz :—

1st. Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 Shares to the holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and the 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd. The election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. Remuneration of Directors.

NOTE.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Advertisement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention, to propose an increase of Capital.

By order of the Board,
1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

NOTICES.

WANTED on board the *Agincourt* a STEWARDESS—one that has filled the situation before preferred. Apply to the Captain or

FRAMJEE AND DADABHOY.

WANTED.—A duly qualified Surgeon to take charge of Troops proceeding to London per ship *Robert Small*, to sail about 20th July. Apply to Capt. DARKE on board, or to FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship *Robert Small*.

R. ROBERTSON is no longer authorized to collect Money on my account.
5th July 1864. A. ALLAN.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED OSWALT is authorised to sign for our firm per procuration from this date.
STOBIE, PRIEGER & Co.
Bombay, 1st July 1864.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to MR. CESAR HUNI.
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
Bombay, 1st July 1864.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about to wind up their business in Bombay, and Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the Firm, and owing money to the Firm, are hereby required to send in their claims and pay the amounts due from them on or before the 15th instant.

FRANGOPULO, AGELASTO & Co.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor. Office.—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be three per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to in-spect those stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—THE EAST INDIA BANK have THIS DAY commenced business, at their temporary offices, in Nesbit Lane, (lately vacated by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank) under the management of MR. W. C. CREED.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. G. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The Association receives Deposits for fixed periods.

Makes advances on approved Securities.

Negotiates Loans, &c.

Effects purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares and Debentures.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in, at the office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઇ જાઈ ઇંયાયક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. IRVINGSTON, Manager.
Bomay, 5th July 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING (LIMITED).—TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and interest shall not have been paid on the 10th July, next, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Rampart Row, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company :—

Second Call of Rs. 50 due 31st October 1863 : Third Call of Rs. 50 due 24th March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

બોમબે કનસ્ટરાકશન અને બીલડીગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

શેર હોલડરોને ખબર.

ખબર હેઆમી આપવામાં આવેછે કે ઘણા શેરોની ઊપર નીચે જણાવેલા હપતા અને બીઆજ, ૧૦ મી જુલાઇ સુધીમાં કોને કોત ચારતરડ ખેંક આપ ઇનડીઆ, આયતરલીઆ અને ચાઇનામાં, નહી આપવામાં આવ્યેતો. તેવા ઘણા શેરો રદ બાલ કરી એ કંમપની પોતાનાં કોમમાં લગાડશે.

બીજો હપતો (રૂપ૦) ૩૦ મી અકતોબર ૧૮૬૩નો. ત્રીજો હપતો (રૂપ૦) ૨૪ મી માચ ૧૮૬૪ નો.

ઘરેકતરોનાં હુકમથી
એ. કમીંગ, શેકરટારી.
મુંબઈ તા. ૩૦ મી જુન ૧૮૬૪.

મૂંબઈ કંચારાક્ટ આણિ બીલ્ડીગ કંપની લિમીટેડ.

મેજર હાકડર યામ.

આહીર ખબર દીજીજાતે ઇમીંજ સર્વ મેર ત્યા જવર ખાકી ચોકીલે કાજ આણિ બાજ યે ત્યા જુલઈ મહીન્યાચે ૧૦ વે તારખેસ રામ પાંટે રો વર ચ્યારટર વ્યાંક આફ ઇંડયા આટોરી થા આણિ ચ્યાયના ઈજમમે જર મરલે નાહીં તર ઈલે પ્રમાણે કંપનીચે ઇતાકરોતા રદ કેલ જાતીલ.

દુસરા કાલ ૫૦ રુ. ભરલા ૨૧ આકટોંબ ર ૧૮૬૩.

તીસરા કાજ ૫૦ રુ. ભરલા ૨૪ માચ ૧૮૬૪.

ઇરકેટરચે હુકમા વરુન
ઇ. કમીંગ.
સકરટારી.
ઇંબઈ તા. ૩૦ જુન ૧૮૬૪.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે હાઉસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસટમેનટ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ બબે હાઉસ એંડ લેનડ ઈનવેસ્ટમેંટ કંપની (લિમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8 Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 30th June 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 19th instant to the 2nd of August both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 5th July 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.

Bombay—Established, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Yorkshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in 4 lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milds Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

One six inch centre double geared Hand Foot Lathe, 6 feet Bed, with patent double Treadle and Driver, Centre Drill, Prong, 4 Cup Chucks for Wood, 12 inch Face Plate, 24 inch Bell Chuck, Drilling Centre, 1 Hand Rest, and 6 Tees for Turning Wood and Iron, and 6 inch compound Slide Rest complete. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

BAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland Ladies', Girls', and Boys' Untrimmed Straw Hats and Caps, Fine Cotton and Colored Fancy Stripped Hose, best Woollen Thread and Silk White and Colored Gawaglette, Rag Dolls, assorted Colored Berlin Wool Worsted Patterns for Cushions, with Wool to match, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Gentlemen's Collars, Silk Scarfe, Thread Gloves, Goloshes, and variety of Articles.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye.....	in 1 lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet.	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Nocompara-ble Celery.	Onion.
Sandilholer's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
French Beans.	Sea Kael.
Artichokes.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth in 3 Pockets and Corners for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2⅜ and 2⅝.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and B[illegible]

SELECTED TEAS FROM C[illegible] Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have [illegible] arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., [illegible] CONSIGNMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
Souchong,	
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best Sorts.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
Reading do.	Bull's Eye Lanterns.
Tent do.	Hand do.
Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE from WHITBY.

In cin 4½ and 7 lbs.	York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
	CHEESE.	
	Cheddar	Parmesan
	Stilton	Gunciss
	Pine	Richmond
	Somerset	Berkley
	Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ...	...	...	...Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do.	set with Diamonds do.	...	... 500
Do. do. do.	forming a pair if required	...	... 250
Do. do. do.	do.	...	... 275
Do. do.	with Opal ...	...	... 140
Do. do.	twisted, set with Diamonds	...	... 240
Brooch set with Pearls ...	...	...	... 110
Do. do. do.	Emeralds ...	...	... 110
Do. do. do.	and Diamonds	...	... 300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	...	...	... 250
Do. do. do.	do.	...	... 200
Do. Necklets...	...	...	...Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from			...Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from ...			...Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ...			...Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.			
Do. Vinaigrettes, Scent Boules.			
Do. Charms in great variety.			
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.			
Do. Studs in cases complete.			
Do. Signet and other Rings.			
Do. Wedding and Guard do.			
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.			
Do. Solitaires.			
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.			
Ivory do. do.			
Silver Mugs for Children.			
Do. Knife, Fork, and Spoon.			
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.			
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.			
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.			
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.			

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Saltshwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers
Fort and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 54 per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.

PAGLIANO & Co.
10, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by P. Ferrier & Co., Magnums at Rs. 30 per dozen in cases, Quarts at Rs. 24 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively : also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. P. Ferrier & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.—A House, No. 5, Bake House Lane, Fort, fitted and matted, suitable for a Bachelor. Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
15, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July, 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant
6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO IN THE "OWEN GLENDOWER."—The *Owen Glendower*, Captain H. W. Norris, bound for Liverpool, having put back to Bombay Harbour in a leaky state, Notice is hereby given, that as it has been found necessary to discharge her entire Cargo, transhipment of it will be made without delay into the Ship *Harmonides* in command of Captain Moran.
Shippers are requested to have their Insurance Policies altered accordingly.
Agents for Captain Norris and Charterers of the *Owen Glendower*.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned, that the Municipal Commissioners have made arrangements for the thorough cleansing of the Mandvie and Market Districts, on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant. The Inhabitants of those Districts are hereby required to place the Sweepings of their houses and yards in and upon the street near their respective doors and gates for the purpose of being removed by the Scavenging Carts which will be supplied with Bells.
Failing in compliance with this Notice, Summonses will be served on the offending parties and the sweepings removed at their expense.
The Market will be beaten to-morrow in the District to the above effect.
By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
R. SIMS, for Surveyor to Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, Bereows' Lane, Gracaim Road.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.
Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.
Several fine Dogs, and a splendid Litter of Pups.
Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.
A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.
3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less
Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.
N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).

बंबे लांडींग ॲंड शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

श्री बोमबे लेनडींग ॲंड शीपींग कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

A FINAL CALL of Rupees 500 per Share in the above Company is payable at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co. on or before the 15th August 1864.
By order of the Directors,
HENRY BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

श्री बोमबे टरडींग ॲंड बेंकींग ॲसोशीएशन (लीमीटेड.)

FOURTH AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 75 per Share on or before the 1st day of August, 1864, at the Office of the Association, No. 9, Church Street, Fort, after which date Interest will be charged on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
That Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on payments of the above Call if made before the 1st day of August.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.
Capital—£1,000,000, in 20,000 *Shares of £50 each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,
UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.
The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July 1864. Agents.

THE BEST BLACK INK.—It is not generally known that by far the best and cheapest Ink is to be had of the undersigned at prices very little in advance of what is charged in London:—thus a dozen of stone bottles (pints) of Stephens' best Ink come ten shillings. They can be had here for Rs. five and annas eight, and taking half a gross and upwards at one time a discount of ten per cent. is allowed.
The quarts are of the same quality but at a less rate, viz., Rs. 10 per dozen with discount off taking a large quantity.
Rampart Row, July, 1864. HERBERT & Co.
N. B.—Good Ink (indelible) should be provided with great care in every Office where documents of importance and signatures are required to be permanent. The above Ink is warranted never to fade, every bottle bears the maker's City, and quill'd marks.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M. An office-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.
An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 the later the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Tuesday 12th ..... 8h. 42m. A. M.
Full Moon, Tuesday 19th ..... 11h. 37m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th ..... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, etc.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening, Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	7	Thomas-a-Becket, s	5 29	6 40	0 47	1 4	
Fri.	8	Mars rises, 10h. 31m	5 30	6 40	1 24	1 38	
Sat.	9	Daybreak at 4-8 A.M.	5 30	6 40	1 55	2 12	
Sun.	10	7th Sunday after Trinity.	5 30	6 40	2 31	2 52	
Mon.	11	Twilight ends at 8.3.	5 30	6 40	3 13	3 34	
Tues.	12	Mars sets at 0h 57m.	5 31	6 40	3 56	4 23	
Wed.	13	Jupiter rises at 1-56	5 31	6 39	5 0	4 33	

5th July 1864. Times—9h. 9m. 50s. 0.

WEATHER REPORT.—6TH JULY.

Broach.—Overcast with clouds.
Bulsar.—Scattered clouds S.W.
Cammanore.—Cloudy.
Goa.—Hot and partially clouded, wind W.
Kurrachee.—Cloudy S.W.
Madras—Fine S. W. Ther. 86. Bar. 29-99.
Pamben—Calm and wind. Ther. 87.
Surat—Cloudy S.W.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 18	KURRACHEE	June 29
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	June 25
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LUDHIE	June 3
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 28	MADRAS	June 30
BANGALORE	July 1	MALTA	June 8
CALCUTTA	June 29	MERUT	June 29
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	June 29
CEYLON	June 17	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 10
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	June 12
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 8

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

THERE is no help for it. *On revient toujours à ses premiers amours.* Do what we will, try as hard as we may to turn our attention to the discussion of the wiles of Napoleon, the insolence of Prussia, the imbecility of Earl Russell, or the gallantry of the Confederates, our truant thoughts revert incessantly to the fascinating topic of Back Bay. What else indeed can we write about, with any hope of catching the ear of the public, when from morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve, in the office, in the market place, in the club, in the domestic circle, nothing is talked of by high or low but the eccentricities of distribution and the variations in the market price of the Reclamation Company's shares? No longer Love but Mammon rules alike the court of Poona, the camp of Colaba, and the groves of Girgaum. As to the city of Bombay itself, it has been converted into one huge gambling-shop, of which the Hon. Mr. Michael Scott, Mr. Gavin Steel, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, that new Indian Trinity, are the presiding deities, and Mr. Premchund Roychund is the ministering spirit. If the precious scheme of selling 400 shares by public auction yesterday had been devised for the special purpose of rigging the market and attaching a fictitious value to the shares held by the Promoters and their friends, the complete success which attended it would certainly have been most gratifying to the pride of the brilliant genius that conceived it. Nowhere in the world, not even in London during the days of the South Sea or the Railway mania has an excessive greed of gain driven popular excitement to a higher pitch of madness. The English Government and the English people will know at what value to rate the sincerity of our public men, when they learn that the chief parties to the contract which has placed in the hands of the afore-mentioned Trinity the gigantic power of bribing one-half of Bombay by the free gift of shares, and stimulating the gambling spirit of the "general public" by putting up a proportion of the shares to auction in the height of the speculative season, are Sir Bartle Frere and his Council on the one part and the Hon. Mr. Scott and his henchmen on the other part; that is to say, the very men who last year affected an extreme delicacy of conscience respecting commercial transactions which seemed to have about them the least suspicion of a speculative tendency, and who were anxious to pass several arbitrary decrees for the purpose of introducing amongst us a new commercial morality. What has become now of all this wonderfully sensitive appreciation of the immoral character of all gambling speculations? Why, the very brokers in the bazaar make a mock of the respectability of these high-principled jobbers. Sir Bartle Frere's Government was in bad enough odour before; now, its reputation stinks in the nostrils of every honest man in the Presidency. No doubt, few men dare to say openly what they think of this Back Bay Job; but the disinterested, independent opinion of the place has already expressed itself with no uncertain voice to the effect that not even a native government would have so easily allowed itself to be made the instrument of pandering to the rapacity of two or three influential citizens and to the gambling disposition of a wealthy but unthinking populace.

We are, however, glad to believe that the Promoters have spoilt their own work by too great greed. It is said to be the opinion of men qualified to pronounce an opinion on such subjects, that yesterday's sale by auction was clearly illegal, and that whoever bought shares at a premium of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000, as the case might be, has a perfect right to demand that this premium shall be repaid him and that he shall be registered as a shareholder in the same manner as if he had been one of the original allottees. In the first place, the Reclamation Company is not yet formed, and, until it has been registered, it is debarred by law from doing any business, more especially (we may reasonably add) in its own shares. Up to yesterday morning, too, only three-fourths of the Company's shares had been allotted; and those must be very queer Articles of Association which allow the unregistered proprietors of three-fourths of the shares to sell the remaining fourth at a premium of two or three hundred per cent. before the Company itself has any recognised existence. There cannot surely be any clause of the Articles of Association which provides that the proprietors of 400 shares shall subscribe a declaration that they have been permitted to become shareholders after the payment to the Promoters and their friends of the sum of one million sterling, more or less, which is the amount of the premiums realized by yesterday's sale; and, unless there be such a clause, the holders of the 400 shares can claim and establish their claim to be reckoned among the original allottees. It would be a just punishment on the Promoters if some sharp-witted purchasers of shares were to demand restitution of their premiums, and try the question we have raised in the High Court. The hypocritical and insulting pretence that these shares were put up to auction in order to give the "general public" an opportunity of taking as interest in the Reclamation Scheme deserves some such retribution. If the intention had been to admit the "general public" on fair terms instead of plundering the unfortunate "general public" to the amount of another million sterling in addition to the Government grant, the shares would have been distributed at par by lot among respectable applicants. But the Bombay Trinity apparently sets no limit to its lust of riches, by whatever means they may be acquired.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

(CHRO' GALLE,) 10TH JUNE.

The Conference met on the 6th. After sitting three hours it was adjourned without result. Another meeting was held on the 9th, when a prolongation of the armistice till the 25th was agreed upon. The next sitting is fixed for the 15th. The general impression is that the Conference will lead to no result.

Russia has transferred her claim to the Holstein succession to the Duke of Oldenburg.

The change in the policy of the English Cabinet towards Denmark has been severely assailed in the House of Commons.

The Ministry has been defeated on the vote for the removal of the National Gallery.

The Government has also been defeated on a motion for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics.

The India Office has granted a pension of £1,000 a year to Lady Elgin in addition to the Parliamentary pension of a similar amount.

The Ascot gold cup has been won by *Scottish Chief*.

The French horse *Vermouth* beat *Blair Athol* at the Paris races, causing extraordinary excitement in Paris.

The Russian Ambassador has been recalled from Rome.

Mr. Cardwell has announced an enquiry in Ceylon with a view to the reduction of expenditure; and hopes that in a short time the expenses will be defrayed from the Colonial resources.

In a debate in the House of Commons on the grievances of Indian officers, Sir Charles Wood regretted the delay in arranging the details of the proposed warrant, but hoped it would be signed in two or three days.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are on a visit to the King of Prussia.

Terrible powder explosion at Tripoli; 130 injured.

French prisoner, La Pommerais, executed.

Insurrection in Tunis extending to city gates. Christians and Jews leaving.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

Latest dates from New York, 4th June.

Grant attacked Lee's whole line on the north of the Chickahominy, but gained no decisive advantage.

The Cleveland Convention has nominated Fremont for the Presidency.

Chase has announced a loan of 75 millions. Gold, 92.

The Dano-German Conference is postponed.

Fair Dhollera Cotton; good demand, ¼d. dearer. Manchester market, improving. Discount, 6 per cent.

LONDON, 19TH JUNE.

News from New York to 9th June.

Grant's attempt to force the Chickahominy on the 3rd proved a failure. It is reported that Grant has abandoned this attempt, and is preparing a new combination.

Sherman has occupied Ackworth.

Gold, 98.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 5TH JULY.

Steamer *Moollan* sailed for Suez.

CARWAR, 5TH JULY.

Steamer *Penang* from Calcutta anchored.

KURRACHEE, 5TH JULY.

Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed for Bombay.

PONDICHERRY, 5TH JULY.

Steamer *Secors* sailed for Trincomallee.

MADRAS.

6TH JULY.

Securities Five and a half 14¼ to 14½ premium.
Fives, 5 to 5¼ premium.
Fours, 14 by 2½ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 11d.
Dead weight £2.
Light Freight, £3 10s.
Cotton £3 5s. to £7 5s.
Interest on loans 9 per cent.
Money market easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 10-10.
Number 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 17.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

MADRAS, 29TH JUNE.

FOLLOWING the example set us in your city a slight speculative mania is just beginning to show itself here. We have not yet gone beyond Cotton Screw Companies, but I suppose Joint Stock Banks will be the next move. We have determined to go the whole animal or none at all, so some of your wealthy capitalists had better send over a few crores to assist us. Our Presidency town seems popular with the natives from your side, although we are the slowest people in all India. We had several here lately who expressed themselves in high terms of our city, but perhaps this was owing to the place presenting a cleaner appearance than usual—thanks to the Sanitary Reform Committee,—and being for the nonce free of bad smells. I am not aware if Young Bombay differs from Madras in its appreciation or otherwise of unwholesome smells. Here the natives consider a thoroughly good powerful stink rather a luxury than otherwise.

There is some talk of stocking the rivers on the Neilgherry Hills with English fish, but I doubt very much if the project succeeds. In the first place the Madras Government are far too parsimonious to go to any great expense in the matter; and, secondly, the difficulties attending transit of the spawn appear to me to be almost insurmountable. Those learned too in such matters say that the rivers on the Hills particularly the Pycarre river,—contain a deleterious substance which would most probably kill the fish. This will not be the first attempt to introduce the finny tribe, for last year Mr. Thomas, of the M.C.S., had a lot of trout spawn out from home, but immediately after leaving Alexandria the eggs all became spoilt. This gentleman if referred to could no doubt give the various particulars as he was deputed by the Madras Government some very valuable hints. Dr. Day, at Sir William Denison's request, has been giving the matter his attention at home.

Sir William leaves this on the 4th inst. for Ootacamund and intends to go and have a look at the Wynaad country. While the planters have been clamouring for roads, they seem apparently to have forgotten the old established axiom that "those who require help should help themselves." A tadet me vitæ sort of feeling seems to prevail in the planting districts, which nothing on earth will remove unless a rising spirit appears on the scene and raises the lethargic planters to action. It has been proposed here to form a Company for the purpose of constructing a tramway, from the Wynaad to the sea-board, the same to be the exclusive property of the planters. It remains to be seen if they will support the undertaking. It is not a project which would take with the general public.

A very sad accident occurred here the other night. H. M.'s Frigate *Severn*, Commander Montgomery, came up from Trincomalee, and lost her first officer in a most mysterious manner, a splash was heard in the middle of the night and the first officer was missing. Boats were let down and search made, but all without result. Nobody knows what to make of it, some say it was *felo de se*. The *Severn*, after honouring us with a royal salute yesterday in commemoration of the Queen's coronation, left this morning on her return to Ceylon.

We are having very hot and disagreeable weather. Thermometer ranges from 91 deg. to 94 deg. All who can get away are at the Hills and Bangalore. The Chief is on the Hills with his family and the Adjutant General is also there.

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LAHORE, 28TH JUNE.

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The chief advantage the Postal Department derived from its control over dak bungalows was that every Inspecting Post Master, or other peripatetic functionary connected with postage stamps, could stay as long as he pleased in them. Complaints have occasionally found their way into the papers on this score. The *bona fide* traveller not unfrequently found the accommodation which was intended for him entirely taken up by some functionary of the favoured department, or, what was worse, his family. accident. I believe that had the officer been inspecting some less inviting localities. Those good old days are gone for ever. A desperate clutch was made the other day at the rapidly retreating privilege so long enjoyed, when the unhappy letter-carriers requested to be allowed to occupy the bungalows under the new *regime* gratuitously, as they did under the old. The reply they received was:—"Walker"! Oh you muffs! why did you let the cat out of the bag at last? Here was the secret of that intimate relation between the two systems! "You have robbed us of our bungalows, and what have we left?"

One more word before I dismiss the subject. It was thought that when the bungalows were made over to the District Authorities the local Government would be inclined to go a step further and make them over, on fixed contracts, to private individuals. Much trouble would have been saved by such a course, and a legitimate principle, which is gaining ground every day, would have been once more officially recognised. The day is sure to come yet, but for the present, though several advantageous offers have been made by private individuals, the bungalows are to be retained under Government management. It is important to secure that accommodation for travellers be kept up at numerous places where the institutions cannot be expected to be self-supporting, and that reasonable rates be demanded. If these two points be well provided for I do not see that Government need hesitate to entrust the system to private hands.

I hear it is proposed to establish an Hotel Company in Umritsar. I do not see how such a project can possibly pay. There are no residents there who have not houses of their own. Lahore people cannot be expected to go over there. Travellers do not stay longer than they can help. Altogether I should rather take shares in any other undertaking than this.

The Mahomed Shuffee case is on here just now. The Judicial Commissioner, with great self-denial, is working steadily in the plains, while he might quite legitimately be enjoying the cool breezes of Murree in the intervals of his treason and murder cases. Mr. Plowden, one of the counsels for the defence, has arrived and is prepared to fight it out to the last. His client will have need of all his aid.

It is said here that Mr. Cust, who recently officiated as Judicial Commissioner, and is as you are aware one of the ablest men in the Civil Service, is coming out again in October and is to have a seat in Council, as member for the Punjab. If this be true, and nothing is more likely, I have a good mind to put down my name for the official supplement to the *Gazette of India*, as the debates in Council will be worth reading then.

The rains have not commenced yet. We had the first instalment in March and April, so that the balance is scarcely due yet.

THE BACK BAY AUCTION.

MARINE STREET yesterday presented a spectacle that must have disturbed the equanimity of the denizens of that usually quiet neighbourhood. Phaetons, shigrams, buggies, bullock gharries, and palkies took possession of the thoroughfare shortly after 12, and by 1 the street was all but impassable except to foot passengers.

The occasion of all this turmoil was the announcement of the sale by auction of the 400 unallotted shares, which the "general public" were thus invited to buy. It was originally intended that the sale should be held at the offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., but their premises proving too small, it was decided that the latter should open out in the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Robert Frith & Co.

The Directors were wise in their resolve, for some hundreds of natives were yesterday congregated together for the purpose of paying homage to the genius of the gentlemen who have brought this splendid scheme to maturity, and the establishment of Ritchie, Steuart & Co. would have undoubtedly been taken by storm. It may be that the assembled multitude were not altogether disinterested in its attendance—that many of the company, both European and native, were present for the purpose of "turning a-penny." Be that as it may, the scene in Messrs. Frith and Co.'s rooms yesterday was one of the most singular, in its way, of any we ever remember to have witnessed.

Picture an immense room, some 70 or 80 ft. square, filled with a surging mob of 300 natives, sprinkled every here and there with a European spirit appears on the scene and raises the lethargic planters to action. It has been proposed here to form a Company for the purpose of constructing a tramway, from the Wynaad to the sea-board, the same to be the exclusive property of the planters. It remains to be seen if they will support the undertaking. It is not a project which would take with the general public.

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BOMBAY.

MAILS for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M.

THE LATE ESPLANADE MURDER.—The further enquiry into the cause of the death of Muramboee woman, which was to have come on yesterday at the Town Hall at half past 3 P.M., was again adjourned until this day, in consequence of the absence of the Foreman of the Jury, Mr. John Johnson, who by order of the Deputy Coroner, Dr. Diver, was fined in the sum of Rs. 25.

BREACH OF THE PUBLIC CONVEYANCE ACT.—A Mussulman hack buggy driver, named Cassim Hoosein, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Leeke, Magistrate of Police, of committing a breach of the new Act for the regulation of public conveyances, in having carried more than the licenced number of two passengers; and was fined in the sum of ten rupees.

THE FORT POLICE OFFICE.—In consequence of the intervention of the Criminal Sessions, all heavy cases, involving lengthy enquiry, have been postponed until after the trials are concluded; and the Magistrates have to give their attendance for some hours each day, in the High Court. Mr. Brown, the sitting Magistrate of the Mazagon Division, after disposing of the morning cases at his own office, assists in the disposal of the Fort cases while the Sessions last.

FIRE AT COLABA.—On the evening of Tuesday last, the 5th instant, two cadjan huts, in rather close proximity to the Bunder Carriage Department at Lower Colaba, which was washed away from under the rails was consumed by a fire which, for a short time, created considerable alarm in the neighbourhood. The fire, however, fortunately burnt itself out in the course of a few minutes, without doing any further mischief than destroying the two huts in which it originated. A poor old and infirm woman of the fisherman caste was, however, unfortunately very much burnt, and had to be sent to the hospital for medical treatment.

THE "ALABAMA."—We understand that the world-renowned Confederate privateer *Alabama* is again in the Indian seas, lying in wait for such Federal vessels as she may be so fortunate as to overhaul. Captain Hobs, commanding the British ship *Speedy*, which vessel arrived here a few days since from Calcutta, was, we are informed, boarded some three weeks ago in the vicinity of Ceylon by Captain Semmes of the *Alabama*, who behaved to the Captain in a most courteous manner; and, upon the request of the latter, Captain Semmes very kindly presented him with a Confederate flag, which he carried in the *Alabama's* gig, and sent him on his way rejoicing.

THE reckless and arbitrary manner in which the employés of Messrs. Nicol and Company are carrying on their blasting operations on Belvidere Hill to obtain the debris for the reclamation works carried on at the Elphinstone Bunder, has at length induced the inhabitants of that locality to protest against the cruel treatment to which they are subjected by the explosion of these mines so contiguous to their dwellings; and a petition to the Commissioner of Police is now in course of circulation, wherein these people complain that when the mines are about to be fired, they are requested to quit their dwellings and retire to some place of greater safety until the blasting operations for that time are completed. This appears to be a most irregular and illegal proceeding; and when it comes to be considered that, at the present season of the year, many persons are thus exposed to the rain and chilling winds during the period they are compelled to seek other shelter than their own homes, it appears most singular that they should have borne up with the grievance so long; their patience having been exhausted only when the sick and infirm are compelled to quit their dwellings preparatory to the commencement of the blasting operations.

THE "MEDAL" PARADE OF THE 28TH REGIMENT.—Yesterday evening, the troops of the Garrison assembled on the Parade ground of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment at Colaba, at half-past 6 o'clock, to witness the presentation of good conduct and long service medals to Artificer Sergeant Arthur Hare, Serjeant Peter Power, Corporal James North, and Privates Samuel Brown, William Sutter, George Blackburn, and Robert Jaggers, all veteran soldiers of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment, of eighteen years' uninterrupted good service and upwards, who have fought and bled for their Queen and country on the slopes of the Alma, the heights of Inkermann, in the trenches before Sebastopol; and in India, at the taking of Beyt, in Kattywar. The troops were formed in three sides of a square, and the brave men in whose honour the parade was formed were brought before the gallant Brigadier Tapp, of Moolan renown, who presented each one of them with the medal for good conduct and length of service, addressing to each a few words of approbation and encouragement. The evening was remarkably fine, and a large concourse of European visitors were on the ground, including many ladies in their carriages, all of whom seemed greatly to enjoy the interesting ceremony. The martial strains of the excellent band of the gallant "Slashers" added greatly to the enlivenment of the scene, which is not one of frequent occurrence in Bombay. Gratuities of from £15 to £5 accompanied the medals presented to each of the recipients of the medals. The 28th Regiment is, we understand, under orders to return to England in November next.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*5th July.*)

EMBEZZLEMENT OF CARGO BY A CHIEF MATE.—George Smith, chief mate; James Scotland, carpenter; and William Thomas Lewis, A. B., all of the British ship *Tartar*, were yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Court charged with embezzlement of quantities of beer, wine, and spirits, forming a portion of the cargo of the said vessel, of the estimated value of 400 rupees.

James Smith examined by Dr. Dallas said:—He was master of the British ship *Tartar* which arrived in harbour on the 30th of May last laden with a general cargo. On the 30th of June following he observed signs of inebriety in the chief mate and Lewis, and on subsequent occasions perceived the same signs on the three prisoners. He could not have procured but from the hold. On last Friday evening he observed the mate completely intoxicated, which induced him on the following morning to inform him that he did not require his services any longer, but that officer having expressed great contrition for his conduct he was induced to pardon him; on the Sunday morning following he again observed the mate labouring under the influence of liquor, which was subsequently discovered to have been obtained from the hold of the vessel by the broaching of her cargo. He estimated the amount of the goods so broached and used by the prisoners at 400 rupees.

David Barnes Blake examined:—Saw the mate and the three prisoners at the bar, and that the mate broached a case of gin on the 2nd June, the first day they commenced discharging cargo, and they all took a swig out of the bottle—that was all those at work in the hold. On subsequent occasions he also saw the three prisoners broach both wine and ale, the liquor broached was drunk by the prisoners, as well as all the rest of the crew, himself included.

Cross-examined by the third prisoner.—He believed he desired the prisoner to go and broach a bottle of gin.

James Sculler examined:—Said he was the steward of the ship *Tartar*, and on last Saturday week he observed the second prisoner bring up five bottles of ale which was drank by the mate, second mate, and himself. Again on last Saturday the mate brought up two bottles of wine which was drank by us, (meaning the same four individuals). On Sunday again the mate and carpenter went down into the hold and brought up three bottles of port wine and one bottle of ale, two bottles of which wine were then drank by the same four parties, and the remaining bottle of wine and the bottle of beer was to be drunk on the following day: this occurred when the master was away from the ship; but on his return on board having perceived that he was drunk, he questioned him as to where he had obtained the liquor. He did not deny from whence it had been brought, and mentioned as well that there was another bottle of wine and a bottle of ale in his bunk, which he delivered to the master, and which two bottles were produced in Court and identified as those two very bottles.

Another witness having been examined, and his evidence corroborated all the above, besides showing that the entire crew, from the chief mate downw

Had our Commissioners been as anxious about good roads as they are to become popular (which they will become to a greater extent than they imagine except they won their case in the police court, which is very unlikely) they would have begun at those places which have been finished the longest, viz. Parell road from the Royal S. and W. Company's works to the Byculla Bridge, which road has been in the most disgraceful state for near eight months, not from the laying of the gas pipes, but from the Commissioners own work of widening the road, which will take six months longer to finish at the rate it proceeds at present. During all this time the roads have been filled with stones and other materials for one-third their width, without a single light to warn passengers of the danger or even a man to halloo (which we believe to the Gas Company did in Duncan road when they forgot to put a light on a hole they had made), and now when the rains have fallen the greater part of the road is a foot deep in mud for six or eight feet from the curb stone. Had they put this in order which I have no doubt would have been done had the Governor been staying at Parell, we should have supposed that like honest men they were anxious to do their duty to the public whose servants they are supposed to be, but as they did not do that we must look for some other motive. The supply of metal for the season of 1863 and 1864 was very limited say about 30,000 tons instead of 80,000 tons, so fair weather repairs have been made this year, and consequently the roads generally are in bad order; this year's supply of metal (1864-1865) is also limited say 50,000 tons and very dear, the roads must be repaired. A rich Company (English) is laying down gas mains and breaking up the roads in places. Query—How far will it be practicable to throw the expense of repairing the roads on the said Company?

The *Tourey* says the Gas Company came with their Act of Parliament (also English) and set the Commissioners at defiance; 'tis well they did so, or the unprincipled acts (not Parliamentary) of those who ordered the repairing of the Bhendy Bazaar would soon have put them in queer street. The repairs done to the road by the Commissioners would have been better let alone, as they were in as good repair as was possible to get them in the time. In those places where the road was supposed to be finished, viz. from Mahomed Banker's stables to near Cumeum Kilo road, it was in good order, and cleared of all material except such as was required for the repairs of the road when the rains came, as the ground was sure to sink. The Commissioners had not the least excuse for interfering, but they wanted to be in at the finish, and in they came. I should think they will wish they had all out again, their men removed about 200 cartloads of stone which was likewise to put on the trenches and deposited it in the Jail road, the earth and metal they carted to the Kara Talao, a rather expensive filling as metal is worth now rupees 20 per 100 cubic feet. The stone carried to the Jail road would have been used for repairing the roads near had their object been to give the public a good road; but instead of that, being cute fellows, they carted the stone from Nesbit Lane to repair the Parell road at Byculla, and then they carted the stone from the Jail road to put in the trenches in the Nesbit Lane. No doubt they thought they had got fools to deal with, and so might as well run them up a little bill—the old adage says, "seldom comes, better," which holds good in the present instance as there are no improvement on the old Commissioners. We would recommend the Bench of Justices to make a little enquiry into the present experiment (as we think they are only trying how to do it) and see what amount of money has been spent on the so-called repairs, and whether the Public have got the value of their money. Likely enough the Gas Company will pay it as I think Mr. Mutt's will be a case of no go. The Commissioners, we think they are short, but they have got some sorrow with their love as far north as them-selves, and who can help the Commissioners if necessary although not given to such practice as the *Times* says, still will take care the Commissioner to not be [illegible]. A. S.

BENGAL.

We learn from Assam that the Commissioner, Mr. Hopkinson, is at Dibrooghur with Capt. Coulter, Deputy Commissioner, investigating the reported coal beds of that part of the "Happy Valley," and settling everything generally. From what we hear it would be a good thing if there were a few more officials of the Comber stamp in Assam.—*Englishman, July 22.*

We hear that it is decided that Mr. Boulnois is to be first Judge of the Small Cause Court with a salary of Rs. 2,000, Mr. Fagan to be second Judge with Rs. 1,500, and to officiate for Mr. Boulnois, while that gentleman acts for Mr. Macpherson. Mr. T. Dickens the barrister, is to be Senior Magistrate of Calcutta *vice* Eayre promoted.—*Id.*

A letter from Dibrooghur dated June 14, relates the following sad tragedy.

On the evening three young officers attached to the regiment here went out boating on the river. The boat upset, and the result was what it often is under similar circumstances. Poor young Trower, a nephew of the Judge Advocate General, was drowned, another of the party, the Adjutant of the regiment, was picked up insensible, but has since recovered. Young Trower's body was brought in this morning, and we bury him this evening.—*Id.*

We are informed that Professor Oldham is to make a survey of the coal fields of Assam next cold season. If found in paying quantities the project by the Government will at once [illegible] the already rapidly increasing influx of settlers, which has been found to tend greatly to hamper that policy of "developing the resources" which the government initiated, and which it intends, through evil report and good report, to hold to, with the assistance of the British Indian Association, the Bhraho Soomaj, and some other Native friends of progress. Some prejudiced persons might say that the young "developers" who are now rushing so fast into Assam might do more in a practical direction than the future management and its army of persecuted tyrots, but then these are *very* prejudiced persons, who have not studied the Native character, or read *Macmillan.—Id.*

MADRAS.

We are gratified to learn that the Government are interesting themselves about the important subject of a site for the New Post and Stamp Offices. The Government have resolved before finally appropriating the Commissariat Timber-yard as a site for the projected Stamp Office, to request the Honorable R. S. Ellis, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel Temple, Superintendent of Stamps, Captain H. W. Wood, R.E., to form themselves into a Committee, for the purpose of inquiring and reporting to Government what sites are available for a Post Office and a Stamp Office. The unsuitableness of the accommodation in the buildings at present rented for the General Post Office has long been a serious inconvenience though these central situation must not be forgotten. The Government have remarked that it is very desirable that the Post Office should be located on the North Beach in the immediate neighbourhood of the principal Mercantile houses, and close to where the Mails can be landed and shipped on board the Steamers. The Stamp Office should be a detached building and should also, if possible, be placed on the Beach, so that it may be readily accessible to the Mercantile community and to parties resorting to the High Court; but of the two, it is of greater importance that the Post Office should be in the first situation. The Committee will inspect the North Beach and the ground in its neighbourhood, and will report the result of their inquiries with as little delay as possible.—*Times, June 30.*

We perceive that the Government have stated their willingness to grant a sum of Rupees (6,000) six thousand in aid of the expenses incurred by the Christian Vernacular Education Society in connexion with the establishment and maintenance of their Vernacular Normal School at Madura up to the 30th April last; and also a monthly grant of Rupees 142-8-0 in aid of the teacher Mr. Yorke's salary on being furnished by the Inspector of Schools with a satisfactory report on the state of the school and the arrangement for its management. This grant will amount to very nearly a moiety of the expenses incurred by the Society on account of the engagement of the Principal, Mr. Yorke, exclusive of his salary for the period during which he was in the employment of the Society in England, a description of charge to which the Government Grants-in-aid fund cannot properly be applied. The Director is also to arrange for the school being inspected and reported on with as little delay as possible.—*Id.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

DESTROYING WHITE ANTS.

From the following letter from W. Huxham, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government in the General Department, Madras, dated Calicut, 4th June 1864:—

I observe by the papers that Government is desirous of obtaining information on the best means of destroying white-ants; and on the most efficacious mode of preserving timber from their ravages.

1. During a long residence in this country I tried various ways of exterminating them but all failed until some years ago, I saw an attack made by a little army of ants of the small hard dark-brown species, on a nest of the termites, which had been accidentally disturbed. Myriads of these little ants were seen coming out of the covered ways and broken passages of the nest, each carrying off a white-ant; for although the mandibles and stems of the latter are very strong, yet its thin soft skin renders it almost powerless against the attack of the formica which is protected throughout by a hard shell like armour; in a few hours the whole nest was cleared out.

2. This led me to adopt the plan of using the little ant as a means of destroying the white-ant; and I always succeeded in doing so when necessary, by cutting a number of dark ants nearest the covered ways, which were broke a sufficiently for them to enter, and their stay at the place was encouraged by a little sugar, &c. I do not think that any nest would require more than two or three days' attention, and where the small ants be numerous many nests might be soon emptied without the cost and inconvenience of digging them out, which in buildings are great.

3. If the plan here suggested be tried at St. Helena and other places, I doubt not it would be successful, and it has at least the recommendation of being inexpensive.

4. I may here state that while residing in the jungles of Travancore for six or seven months of each year (with few exceptions), from 1825 to 1847, and engaged in establishing five or six hundred acres of Coffee, Cinnamon, and Nutmeg Plantations, which I then possessed there, in different directions, I had an opportunity of observing in those forests the almost incredible works of the termites and their destructive operations on almost all kinds of trees when dry, except the black part of ebony and the oily part of teak; the hardest woods however were but seldom touched.

5. As a permanent protection from insects or decay to such timber as Railway sleepers, posts, &c., whether wholly or in part buried in the ground, beams, frames, roofing, flooring, &c., where brought in contact with masonry or earth, I know nothing equal to refined petroleum; that is, after most of the bituminous part be separated, this limpid oil might be forced into the pores of wood in the same manner as other liquids are at home, which vary in quality according to the opinions of the Patentees; I suppose the oil in its purified state to be much like creosote, but more inflammable and perhaps more lasting in its effects.

6. The quicker and easier process might be used of soaking the wood for some days in simple petroleum, and then smearing the part required with a mixture of this oil and asphalt; something of the sort appears to have been advised by Mr. J. Rhode.

7. Probably a cargo of the oil could be imported at present from America at a low rate cheaper even than from Burmah.

8. I beg you will be good enough to submit this to His Excellency Sir W. Denison with my respects.

Order, dated 23rd June 1864, No. 681.

The Governor in Council directs that the thanks of the Madras Government be conveyed to Mr. Huxham for the useful information furnished by him in the foregoing letter, copies of which will be sent to the Governor of St. Helena, and to the Public Works and Railway Departments.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

Subjoined is a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated 23rd January 1864.

Having considered in Council the proceedings of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in this Department, for the month of August 1863, I have to signify my general approval of the same, and proceed to make such remarks as seem called for on those of the subjects which require more particular notice.

2. I have perused with much interest the Reports of Mr. Medlicott and Major Dalton on the measures taken by the German Missionaries for the promotion of education among the Coles of Chota Nagpore. There seems to be no reluctance on the part of these people to allow their children to avail themselves of the means of instruction placed within their reach, and even to make such contributions as are in their power towards the support of the teachers. The case seems one which could be more effectually provided for through the agency of these Missionaries than by direct operations of Government, and I, accordingly, approve the sanction given to the grants for the Village schools, on terms which, as in other analogous cases, allow a considerable discretion to the Missionaries, with the sanction of the Commissioner, as to the disposal of the amount.

3. I observe that the Commissioner expressed an opinion in favour of grants to the Boarding and Training schools at Ranchee; but, if any definite proposal to this effect should be submitted, there would not, I presume, be the same reason in these cases for dispensing with the strict observance of the established rules.

4. The disinterested efforts of Mrs. Ward, and of the American Missionaries, Messrs. Bronson and Scott, to diffuse education among the masses of the population in Seebsagor and Nowgong, respectively, entitled them to all reasonable assistance and encouragement from Government. I observe that Mr. Atkinson is very properly prepared to recommend the grant of aid to Messrs. Bronson and Scott on certain general information being afforded as to the proposed application of such a grant. There is no sufficient explanation of the circumstances of the schools at Seebsagor to enable me to judge whether it is right in their case, to require a strict compliance with the Grant-in-aid rules as a condition of a grant; but, with respect to the observations in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Atkinson's Report, I have to remark that the orders of the Secretary of State as to the appropriation of the Government grants to some particular object in aided schools, were intended for general direction only, and do not prohibit the Government, in exceptional cases, from sanctioning grants on less stringent terms.

5. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in the letter of 19th August 1863, assigns strong ground for the establishment of Zillah schools at Cachar, Deoghur and Debrooghur, and for the exemption of such schools from the operation of the Resolution of 11th May 1859.

6. Mr. Beacon is quite correct in supposing that that Resolution went further than was intended in paragraphs 46, 54 and 55 of Lord Stanley's Despatch, on which it was professedly founded. In the 46th paragraph confirmation was given to the orders of July 1854, under which an extended system of English schools was to be established, either at the sole cost of Government, or, "preferentially," by means of the Grants-in-aid; and in paragraphs 54 and 55 it was intimated that, "as a general rule," such schools should be left to be established by private means with or without the aid of Government. It was clearly, therefore, the intention to leave to the several Governments in India the liberty to establish, exceptionally, English schools at the expense of Government; and though I fully concur in the views on this point expressed in Lord Stanley's Despatch, and see no reason to doubt the probability that, in most parts of the Lower Provinces, the provision of English education may safely be left to the operation of the Grant-in-aid rules, I think it probable that, in Districts remote from the great centre of civilization and activity at the Presidency, the direct action of Government may be necessary. I should not, therefore, consider it excessive if you saw fit to sanction the establishment, as a model Institution of one Government English school at the Head-Quarters of such districts, or, indeed, at those of all the few remaining Districts not already supplied with such a school.

THE DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following order dated 21st June was passed by Government on a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, requesting rules for his guidance on a question raised by the Diocesan Board of Education:—

In the foregoing letter the Director of Public Instruction has referred, for the orders of Government, an application made to him by the Diocesan Board of Education to instruct one of the Inspectors to report on the religious, as well as the secular, instruction given in certain schools which he had been requested to inspect. The schools in question, like all those connected with the Diocesan Board, are schools for the instruction of the lower classes of the European and East Indian communities; and the religious instruction given in them is in conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

2. The Director of Public Instruction doubts whether his is empowered from complying with the application by the orders in force regarding the inspection of aided schools. He is of opinion that "if by testing the religious instruction is meant only the examining the pupils to see if they have an intelligent knowledge of their text-books, without going into the arguments for or against particular religious doctrines, there is no reason why the Inspector should not examine and report upon the progress of the lads. He would, in fact treat the book as if they were Histories or other works used in securing mental improvement." In this case, the Director presumes, "all religions would be dealt with in the same way, and the Inspector should examine in the 'Lives of Saints' recognized by the Roman Catholic Church, if requested to do so by the Managers of a school." But Mr. Powell thinks it questionable whether even this mode of testing the religious instruction imparted in an aided school is not barred by the Educational Despatches from the Home Government of the 19th July 1854, and the 7th April 1859.

3. The Governor in Council would view with much regret the adoption of such a mode of examining into the religious instruction given in Christian schools as that sketched out in the foregoing extract from the Director's letter. Such a mode of examination, he feels assured, would be satisfactory neither to the Managers of the schools nor to the Inspectors, and it would be far better that the examination into the religious instruction should be omitted altogether if it cannot be done thoroughly and effectively. But in the opinion of His Excellency in Council the orders to which the Director alludes cannot properly be deemed applicable to the special class of schools connected with the Diocesan Board of Education. The Governor in Council considers that in dealing with these schools in the matter of religious instruction, the same principle should be observed which is sanctioned in the case of the Lawrence Asylum, the European Army Schools, and the Brigade Schools for the instruction of the children of Drummers and other Christians attached to Native Regiments. These schools, being intended exclusively for Christian children and embracing a course of religious instruction in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England, are not considered to come under the general rules on the subject of religious instruction contained in the Despatches above alluded to, which relate mainly to schools for the Education of Natives and to the general question of Native education; for it is obvious that the objections which apply to the Inspecting Officer of Government examining into the religious instruction in schools in which some of the pupils are or may be Hindoos or Mahomedans, can have little or no application to schools in which all the children are of European extraction and profess the Christian faith.

4. It may be argued that if the Inspectors of Schools are permitted to examine into the religious teaching of schools founded on the principles of the established Church, difficulties may arise in the event of Managers of schools belonging to other denominations of Christians applying to have their schools similarly inspected. To this it may be answered, that the difficulty is one which is very unlikely to occur, for it is by no means probable that any School Managers, whose religious doctrines differ from those professed by the Government Inspecting Officers, will make such an application. Moreover, any difficulty on this score will be obviated if the rule be made permissive and not obligatory as regards the Inspector, so that it may be open to that officer to decline the duty if he wishes. Subject therefore to such orders as the Secretary of State—to whom the question will be referred—may pass upon it, the Governor in Council directs that the Director of Public Instruction will inform the Inspectors of Schools that they are at liberty to comply with any applications they may receive from the Diocesan Board to examine into and report on the religious instruction imparted in the schools connected with that Board. It will be desirable that such applications should in future be made by the Board direct to the Inspector, and that his report on the religious instruction should be [illegible] and separately from the report on the secular instruction which he furnishes to the Director.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

(From an occasional Correspondent of the Times.)

RICHMOND, APRIL 21.

Upon my return here I find that the clerks, male and female, employed in the clipping and signing of Confederate Treasury notes have been ordered to report at Columbia, South Carolina, where the notes are printed, and that the *employés* in the Second Auditor's bureau have been transferred to Montgomery, Alabama, the town in which the Provisional Government was originally organized. This step has been taken, as I learn from the most trustworthy sources, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions in Richmond, which, since the beginning of the war, has at once been a besieged city and a city of refuge and resort. The deficiency of transportation arising from the deterioration of the railway lines, and the deficiency of food in Virginia, arising from the occupancy of important grain-growing districts by the enemy, to say nothing of the presence here at all times of a large number of Government *employés*, refugees, visitors, and persons belonging to the army, render it necessary for Government to practise the utmost economy in the consumption of food. It is not improbable, therefore, that other persons connected with its service at the capital, whose duties can be performed as well at one place as another, will be sent to points more convenient to supplies.

As has already been intimated, this order was not issued at the suggestion of the Secretaries of the War or Navy Departments. On the contrary, reasonable confidence is felt, both in official and unofficial circles, that General Lee will be able to give a good account of himself in the pending conflict. A battle between himself and General Grant is imminent, and may take place any day if the present dry weather continues. During the whole of February and the early part of March the weather was favourable to military operations, but since the 15th ult. it has been unusually wet and cold; otherwise, it is not improbable that General Lee would have given his antagonist battle before this time. It is known that General Grant, in anticipation of such an event, is now concentrating his army in front of General Lee, and that General Sherman is concentrating his at Chattanooga in front of General Johnston. Indeed, the United States may be said to have now only three armies in the field—the army now assembling in Virginia for another march on Richmond, the army in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and the army under General Banks in the Red River country. The two rivers, and inland towns have been stripped of their garrisons in a great measure, and every available man sent forward for the reinforcement of these three principal armies.

Thus, at the beginning of the fourth year of the war, the Federal Government finds it necessary to abandon much of the territory which its armies have overrun, in the vain hope that by massing great bodies of men, and hurling them upon particular points, they may be able to reach a vital part of the Confederacy. But the people of the Confederacy, like Milton's archangel, has no vital part; it is instinct with equal life and resistance throughout all its parts and members. The possession of Richmond, as of New Orleans and Chattanooga, would certainly not be without its advantages to General Grant; but, aside from its moral effect here and on the other side of the Potomac, the evacuation of the town by the Confederates, and the withdrawal of their army further south, where it would be more convenient to supplies, would be a [illegible] defending Richmond itself. The necessity of embarrassment to General Lee, as well as of work of exceeding difficulty, owing to the peculiar geographical configuration of Eastern Virginia, and the want of a fleet of gunboats. This will be apparent to the intelligent reader upon an inspection of the map, without which all military speculations are so much vain verbiage. But it should not be inferred from what is here said that the authorities have any thought of abandoning the capital, or that the country is without strategic points of great importance.

Intelligence received here within the last few days has, it is believed, put the Confederate authorities in full possession of General Grant's plan of campaign in Virginia. It is now understood that he will move on Richmond with three columns—at any rate with two, each one moving by a different route and having a distinct base. The first under General Grant himself will move from the line of the Rappahannock; the second under General Butler will move from Fortress Monroe by way of the peninsula, following the route that M'Clellan took, and the third, led by General Burnside, and consisting of the corps de l'armée, at Annapolis, will operate on the south side of James' River, and seek to cut the railway line leading southward at Petersburg or Meldon. Should the movement be made with two columns instead of three, then Burnside will take the place of Butler, and advance up the peninsula. Such, at least, is the information received here from sources considered worthy of confidence. But the question occurs, will General Lee wait on his adversary, and give him time to complete his combinations, or will he assume the offensive, and strike him in detail? A few days, the weather permitting, will bring us an answer to this interesting inquiry.

Some additional intelligence has come to hand in regard to the late operations in the Trans-Mississippi Department, alluded to in my letter of the 14th inst. A telegram dated at Mobile yesterday says:—"Western despatches report a battle at Mansfield, in North-western Louisiana, April 8, in which the Federals under General Banks were defeated with a loss of 8,000 men. General E. Kirby Smith captured 35 guns, 200 waggons, and 2,000 prisoners. The Federals admit a defeat. Generals Mouton and Polignac were severely wounded. General Steele (Federal) is surrounded on the Little Missouri river awaiting reinforcements." Whether the particulars here given are correct or not it is impossible to say; though there are certain features of the report such as the wounding of Generals Mouton and Polignac, who are known to have been with General Smith, and the location of the battle at Mansfield, at which place General Banks would probably have arrived about the 8th of April which induce the belief in official circles here that Banks has met with a serious disaster, especially since some of the Northern newspapers admit a defeat and say the accounts have been suppressed at New Orleans. As the Federal army occupies much of the country lying between Mansfield and the Mississippi, it may be some days before a full and circumstantial account of the battle can percolate through their lines, and the wide network of rivers, bayous, swamps, and cane-brakes by which that distant region is reticulated, and in which General Banks, if he be not careful will become inextricably entangled. General Polignac is the son of the late Prince Polignac, of France, and has been in the service of the Confederates since the first year of the war. He was present with the French army at the siege of Sebastopol, and took part in the operations which preceded the reduction of that stronghold.

General Forrest, after the fall of Fort Pillow on the 12th instant, of which you were advised by my last letter, held the work for some days, and then proceeded to demolish it. The heavy guns by which it was defended, were thrown into the Mississippi, or rendered unfit for service, and the military stores removed, after which he withdrew his command to Jackson, in Western Tennessee, where he has established his headquarters. Lower down the great river Colonel Powers, with 200 men, dashed into Port Hudson on the 7th inst., capturing some guns and prisoners, and inflicting considerable loss in killed and wounded, considering the number of men in his command. The European reader will know what estimate to place upon the extravagant stories with which the papers of the United States abound in regard to the treatment of the garrison at Fort Pillow by General Forrest. They remind one of the fables so extensively circulated just after the first battle of Manassas. To the foregoing instances of success and activity on the part of the Confederates I have now to add an important advantage gained yesterday by Brigadier-General Hoke, at Plymouth, on Albermarle Sound, in Eastern North Carolina. Telegrams received at the War-office last night and this morning state that he had carried the place by storm, though defended by strong permanent fortifications, and had taken 2,500 prisoners and 400 negroes, including one Brigadier-General, 30 pieces of artillery, 100,000lb. of bacon and beef, 1000 barrels of flour, and a full garrison outfit. The Confederate iron-clad Albemarle, which was built on the Roanoke River, and received the last plates of her armour only a few hours before the expedition started, co-operated in the attack, and performed an important part in the reduction of the place, having sunk two Federal gunboats, disabled a third, and captured a small steamer. The entire garrison, numbering about 3,000, was taken, killed, or wounded, with an estimated loss on the part of the Confederates of 300. The force with which General Hoke performed this handsome feat did not exceed 5,000 men.

After carrying the outer works, he sent in a demand for a surrender, but the Federal officer declined to comply. The demand was renewed after the destruction of the gunboats, and again an answer in the negative was returned. The assault was then ordered, when the men rushed forward with a shout cleared the ramparts at a bound, and enforced a compliance with the demand at the point of their glittering bayonets. The negroes were the first, as usual, to throw down their arms and run forward with uplifted hands to surrender. It is now improbable that Hoke will push on to Washington and Newbern, on the head waters of Pimlico Sound, the two most important towns after Wilmington, in that [illegible] North Carolina.

Thus you perceive with what zeal and energy these results people enter upon the campaign of 1864. In no instance since the 1st of January have they struck a blow in which they were not successful, and in no case have the Federals advanced from their waterbases that they have not been checked or defeated. This unbroken series of successes has had a happy effect upon the *morale* of the army, which, from all accounts, was never so good as it is at this time. It may be added here that General Beauregard has been ordered to North Carolina, and that he will take command of the forces in the State and Virginia, south of James River. So General Burnside, if he should land on the south side of the James, will find a lion in his path.

Turning from military affairs to other topics, the English reader will pardon me for saying that the publication in Great Britain of the forged report of Mr. Secretary Mallory, of the Confederate navy department, and, especially, the readiness, if not eagerness, with which it was accepted as genuine by Earl Russell when Mr. Adams sent him a copy of it, has produced a painful impression in this country. The document contained internal evidence of its spurious character; but, if it had not, the Confederates think Mr. Adams said enough in the opening paragraph of his despatch to the chief of the Foreign-office to put the latter upon his guard as to the origin and character of the paper. The latter does not seem, however, to have had his suspicions awakened; on the contrary, he peruses the counterfeit report, accepts it as genuine, and promises to communicate with the Confederates for their naughty conduct. If Earl Russell was misled, were Mr. Adams and his Government misled also? If not, the Confederates are curious to know how Englishmen will regard such a wicked attempt to deceive their Government, and prejudice themselves against a people who are engaged in a death struggle for their lives and liberties. And what estimate, they ask, is to be placed upon the character of a Government and a Minister who resort to such reprehensible means for the accomplishment of their purposes?

A person on this side of the Atlantic, who is familiar with the tricks and subterfuges of the Northern Government and its agents, is amazed at the credulity with which their representations of the conduct and designs of the Confederate authorities are received by intelligent Europeans; but if any one had said that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the first Power in the world could have been imposed upon by such a shallow device as that of the clumsy forgery in question, not even the Confederates, who have not much faith in the professed neutrality of the noble lord, would have believed it for one moment. So far from Mr. Mallory having been the author of such a report as that falsely ascribed to him, I have the highest authority for saying that he has never written, much less sent in, any report whatever to Congress. This reticence on his part was the dictate of prudential considerations alone; for he could hardly hope to commit to print the plans by which he sought to provide his Government with a navy, or the number and description of the vessels he was building, or the waters in which they were to cruise, without the information at some time reaching the enemy against whom they were to be used. The propriety of his conduct in this respect finds a happy illustration in the history of the iron-clad Albemarle, which rendered such important service a few days ago at Plymouth, and of the previous existence of which the enemy had but little, if any, knowledge.

The dismissal by the House of Lords of the appeal in the case of the Alexandra, a bare report of which has just been received, is given much satisfaction in Richmond. The people here say that [illegible] ought to allow them to have the remaining rams built for the Confederacy, and that if Government will do this, they do not care whether they recognize the Confederacy or not. They may be wanting in the faculty of perception, but they say they cannot see the justice of permitting Mr. Lincoln, without let or hindrance, to replenish his wasted and beaten armies on British soil, while the poor Confederates are forced to run the gauntlet of all the Courts in the kingdom before they are allowed to bring out an unarmed ram. If the law has been evaded in the matter of the rams, has it not been evaded in the matter of the recruits also? Is not the evasion in the one case as bad as the evasion in the other? And as an effort has been made to stop the sailing of the rams, ought not the same persistent effort to be made to stop the sailing of the recruits? These queries are propounded every day by the people one to another, and, being unable to answer them myself I send them to *The Times* that Government and its friends may have an opportunity to make a fitting reply to them.

The negotiations for the removal of the tobacco belonging to the French Government have been concluded, and some of the vessels which are to take it hence have already arrived at City Point, a few miles below Richmond, on James River. The Confederate authorities have never interposed any objection to the removal of the tobacco, the difficulty being on the part of the United States which have at last given their consent. Some of the tobacco, of which their are nearly 6,000 hogsheads, was bought before the war commenced, and some of it since. The vessels taking it out will not stop at any Federal port, nor will they pay any duties on the tobacco.

Official information has just been received of the capture of a Federal gunboat on the Yazoo River by Wirt Adams's cavalry, and her complete destruction after the removal of her guns and stores.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

(From the Illustrated London News.)

There was a lively paragraph in the *Times* on Monday which will make some of us laugh; but the laughter will be sardonic, grim, satiric, and bitter. It was not done, this paragraph, by Jupiter senior or junior, nor, indeed, by any of the strong, gentle, political, social, or comic writers of that admirable paper, "our widely-circulated contemporary," as others call it, but merely by advertisement. It was to this effect, that certain soldiers of certain regiments might call at Chelsea Hospital on the 1st of June and receive their prizemoney for the actions at Kertch or Yenikale. Now, Mr. Reader, if you just turn to Haydn's excellent Dictionary of Dates under the word Kertch you will find that it is a town on the Strait of Yenikale, and that it was entered by the allies, French and English, on the 24th of May, 1855, and *that* you will at once see is, as the Americans say, a little "over" nine years ago. The Duke of Malakoff, the grim Pelissier, he who distinguished himself by ordering the attack, is dead, sleeps with his fathers of the grocery or bakery for he rose from the ranks to be Marshall of France; and how many of the men who fought, there have died since in India and elsewhere none but the War Office know. Perhaps this little delay was occasioned by the sportive indulgence in blind hookey and other games indulged in by the clerks from ten till four; or is it by mere force of red tapery and the wonderful rule of "how not to do it," which our Government teaches better than any? Happy people in the possession of such patient soldiers! Is prize-money, like an epic poem, to be kept and polished up? Does it like old wine, improve? Is it like 34 port, the better for every day that rolls over it? Perhaps the veterans who jeered and sneered so bitterly at Chelsea on Wednesday last will answer.

In spite of full assurances from Italy that the Pope is quite recovered and is able to resume his onerous duties, certain circles have determined to name his successor, and have pitched upon Cardinal Wiseman as the man. Since Nicholas Breakspeare in 1154 we have not had an English Pope, say these gentlemen, and England is now becoming a very important addition to the power of the Holy Father. This may be; at any rate, if not more powerful, Catholicism is becoming more prominent; and we have very "high" clergymen who cross themselves and profess to hate the name of "Protestant." But the Cardinal was born, we believe, in Spain, therefore our hopes of an English Pope is unfounded, and, moreover, he stands not in favour with the high school of Roman Catholics and with the conclave. His chance lies in presenting a happy medium between the rival parties of Austria and France. There is an anecdote of somewhat ancient date which relates that Antonelli sought the commander of the French troops, and asked him what his master would do in the event of the election of an Austrian Pope, but the wily Frenchman was as sharp as the Italian, and declared that the bayonets of France would always protect the head of the Church. This is as good as the answer of the Sibyl. Who is the head of the Church? Perhaps M. Edmond About, the witty author of "La Question Romaine," who married a Norman heiress last week, will solve the difficulty.

Romantic as all marriages are, that of the Count of Paris with his cousin, the heiress of the Montpensiers, at Kingston, this week, was more than ever so. Legitimacy looked gay for the day, and the villagers of Richmond and Kingston (hybrid races too near town to be quite unsophisticated) were converted into true Orleanists. The venerable Queen, the exiled family, the staunch French nobility of the high school who crowded round presented something very honorable and admirable. Accomplished gentlemen, hard students, excellent scholars, the exiled French family has won from us not only love but respect; and the speculations of the future of the bride and bridegroom when they left the brilliant company were mingled with prayers for their happiness, their success, and their restoration to their rights.

A letter from Peru tells us that the accursed circle of which is spreading round us. Humboldt, [illegible] at a theory, to us a pleasing one, that England was the new centre of the [illegible] the gold in the forest, the [illegible] in the rifle-mark; if so, and we can readily accept our position, since to this centre the chief lines of all the ships in the world converge; if so, our circumference is all a flame.

Look round the world with circumspective view,
Survey mankind from China to Peru,

as wrote Dr. Johnson, in his seven-league-booted words, and you will see that in China, Persia, Circassia, Poland, Denmark, and then across the water, America (U. S.! North and South), Mexico, and Peru, there is an unpleasant rattle of muskets and a burning of gunpowder terrible to think of. The last little business transacted with a Power of the same faith and steadily rising in the world's estimation, since as pays its debts, has been done by Spain, who has seized the guano islands as a "material guarantee" for a debt which Peru has never refused to pay. As these guano islands, or their product, are the property upon which the payment of interest of the English and French loans are secured, the matter really does concern us; but the Government organ gravely assures us that, although this wrong is indefensible, "we are not called on to interfere." No, nor is a policeman, perhaps, when he sees a row in a private garden; but how will he look when, as a result of all the "rows" about him Mr. John Bull gets a few brickbats hurled at his own head?

A great deal of very just surprise has been felt and expressed that Government will do no more for Sir Rowland Hill than thank him handsomely and make him a K.C.B. Why, we have K.C.B.'s who have not done a thousandth part of the work that Sir Rowland has! It is true that his retiring pension has been doubled, but that is all; and the merchants of Liverpool have taken the initiative in this excellent step, and have determined to memorialise Lord Palmerston's Government, and also to commence a subscription, the maximum contribution to which shall be two guineas, for a public testimonial to Sir Rowland.

One of the new Tory "helps" in the House of Lords is Viscount Hawarden, of Dumdrum, Tipperary, an excellent nobleman, and no doubt able to assist Lord Colville in connection with his duties to the Conservative party, in the House of Lords. But why does not the great Conservative party, of whose regeneration we hear so much, show fight? Where is her Majesty's Opposition? We are becoming smooth, fat, out of condition, and contemptible in the eyes of Europe, because we want an Opposition. We told our readers a fortnight ago that they were insulting English travellers in Germany; one or two cases of this attempt to pull the dead lion's beard have lately cropped out in the newspapers. Will no one wake up Earl Russell? We have abandoned Denmark the London Treaty of 1852; we want for every body, we do not recognise the South; in fact, we are like Cardinal Beaufort, dying and making no sign. Where are the Conservatives to teach us how?

We have a new word and a new meaning to a word to add to our Dictionary—the new edition of Todd's Johnson, by Dr. Latham, by-the-way, is far from perfect—and these are Miscegenation and "gave," used for our phrase "look on." The first, from America, means something more than amalgamation, and was wanted; it is from *miscere* and *genus*, and signifies the northern idea of blending all the five, seven, three, or thirteen races of mankind into one. We are, in fact, to get rid of the colours, black, red, and yellow, by mixing them; so that we shall be all one neutral tint, and shall not be able to sell black slaves any more. A brilliant idea this, is it not? There is a brilliant New York pamphlet, too, about it which would make an Englishman blush. [illegible] sickens us at the second; his houses [illegible] unsuitable literary dustman has very feebly [illegible], wife and all, who "lounges on our [illegible] in the song) twice "gave" themselves to the street. Did they? Had they not better give themselves back again? Everybody knows the French idiom; but French is *not* English, and our mutual attachment cannot even allow a mutual friend to do that which a Roman Emperor once failed to do—i.e., coin a word, unless, indeed, it is wanted.

Our friend the *Athenæum* is very bitter against Miss Braddon because her publishers did not warn the public that "Henry Dunbar" was merely the tale of "The Outcasts" published in the *London Journal* last year, and now rebaptized. The case in question (asserted) large circulation; but, at the same time they praise very highly Mr. Jeaffreson's novel, "Not Dead Yet," a republication from another cheap journal the *Quiver*. So you see that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. If Mrs. Wood and half the writers of the day republish their novels, why should not Miss Braddon?

THE SEIZURE OF THE CHINCHA ISLANDS BY SPAIN.

The *Panama Star and Herald*, of May 7, gives the following account of this occurrence:—

On the arrival of the last mail we published the fact that the Spanish Commissioner had not been received at Lima, and had sailed from Callao on the 13th to join the Spanish fleet. On the morning of the 16th, H.C.M. frigates Resolution and Triunfo, and gunboat Covadonga made their appearance again in the bay of Callao under a full head of steam, and it was soon ascertained that their intentions were hostile to the place. The day previous they had taken possession of the Chincha Islands, hoisted the Spanish flag, made prisoners of the governor and officers of the island, and captured the Peruvian transport Iquique with her officers. Thence they proceeded to Callao for the purpose of surprising the Peruvian squadron in that port; but this was fortunately frustrated, as the fleet had time to get up steam and move under the protection of the guns of the castle before the foreign merchant vessels could be moved out of the way of the operations of the Spaniards. The Spanish fleet sailed from Callao on the evening of the 16th, probably for the Chincha Islands. The Peruvians steamer Pamales left Callao on the morning of the 17th, to watch the movements of the Spaniards. At the time the Ecuador left the greatest excitement prevailed in Callao.

On the 16th, after news was received of the seizure of the Chinchas, the President of Peru issued a proclamation, of which the following is a translation:—

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE NATION.

"An eminently scandalous act has just been perpetrated in the waters of the Pacific by the Spanish squadron under command of its admiral, D. Luis H. Pinzon. Our guano islands have been occupied by foreign forces, which have seized a national vessel of war, and hoisted, as well on shore as at sea, the flag of Castile. Such an act, executed without any previous declaration, without any legal motive that would authorise it, makes its authors aggressors of the territory of our country, violators of international law, and gratuitous despoilers of foreign property.

"The arrival of a pretending Spanish diplomate, with the character of commissioner, whose title alone was an outrage to the dignity of Peru, charged, as is believed, with exaggerated reclamations, has been the signal of this unjustifiable proceeding which I, fulfilling an austere duty, make known to the republic. The government has fulfilled its mission, defending the honour of the country against the pretensions of an envoy who has answered to the regard shown to him with outrages to the nation, the laws, and the government. All the documents of this affair will be published at once, in order that you may judge of my and my cabinet's behaviour, which on this occasion, as always, has been worthy of the nation's confidence.

"I believe that the government of Spain is foreign from these aggressive acts of its deputies on the shores of Peru; but if they should, unfortunately, be authorised by it, we will never consent to the humiliation which those same people want to impose upon us, who in Ayacucho did not know how to fight, nor had the courage to defend the possession, held for centuries, of the conquest. The government is taking those measures of security which the critical circumstances we find ourselves in do require,

...Customs—Ewart Latham & Co.
...Shipmen—Wallace & Co.
...Family, Millar—B. H. Cama & Co.
...Rama—Coupland & Co.
...Cohen, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.
...Morris Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
...Carnac, James—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
...King of Palcona, Nazoda.
...Colombo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.
...Comete, Dubrun—Montalliard & Co.
...Cotton, Amy—Lyon Brothers & Co.
...Cornish, Comedy—Semble, Scowell & Co.
1419 Cornstock, Rinslie—W. Nicol & Co.
...Cardbal, Devereux—Farnham & Co.
...Dogbar, Forrester—Grey & Co.
1027 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
...Elton Major Hall—Wallace & Co.
...Falkland, Muir.
...Fakir Ibrim—H. M. Sedick.
...Forrie, Kent.
1125 Fenwick Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.
...Guttay Shaw Allum, Michael—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
...Gamlin, Nacoda—Cassum Natha Sons.
...Gould Sinews, McGregor—Lyon Brothers & Co.
...Gustavia, Palm—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown,—Lawrence & Co.
1080 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.
1243 H. C. Kinder, Jamieson—J. Clover, & Co.
1319 India, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
...India, Stewart—Remington & Co.
...Johanna, Hooter—A. H. Huschke & Co. (For sale.)
1270 Konnarian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
...L' Ancore, Millar—The Captain.
1175 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co.
...Marie Louise—Joseph.
...Mercyphie, Pentony—Dr. Nicol & Co.
...Ningpo, Miners.
1161 Owanguley, Brown—E. Bates & Co.
...Orixa, Emerson—W. Nicol & Co.
1059 Ocean Bells, Harrison—Cohen & Co.
...Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
...Rahamanee, Nacoda—Damodhur Ragovejee
...Ruby Castle, Sharp—Sookur Pirogar & Co.
...Rory O. More, Jones—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. Ld.
...Scimitar, Potts.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—B. J. J. and Sons.
...Shalliet, Willis—W. Nicol & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (For sale)
1031 Speedy, Dibbs.
...Sapoorjee Heerjee, Lindsay.
980 Southampton, Linstrum—Mackie & Co.
...Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
...Tiger, Gay.
...Thule (s)
1151 Tynedale—S. Tyeljee & Co.
1511 Wasp, Story—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
1245 Western Empire.
...Willingdon, Dibchburn—Remington & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—Wm. Card & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 28, *Emma*, Leperlé, from Bourbon
29th May, touched at Pondicherry 17th June; *Colonists*, *Evangeline*, and *Corrieculla*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 27, P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Moolton*, J. D. Gaby, from Calcutta 23rd June; 28, Hamburg Ship *Undine*, from Calcutta; French Ship *Nicolas Joseph*, J. Guitard, from Pondicherry 27th June; Ship *Mary Scott*, J. Wilson, from Gopaulpore 9th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 29, H. M. Steam Frigate *Severn*, Montrose, to Trincomalee; Barque *Sea Horse*, C. Sellers to Rangoon; American Ship *Richard Bushell*, Bushell, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16 to 2s. 0 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	109
Do.	60 Do. do.	304
Madras	30 Do. do.	109
China	60 Do. do.	229

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	260 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	125	.....	262 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	260 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	70 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	.....	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	40 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	110 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. a. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	135 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	[nominal. 200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	72 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Union Bank	50	.....	[nominal. 2 per ct. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	.....	16 per ct. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....	20 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	29 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	.....	78 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	.....	19 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	.....	9 per ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Cotabo Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	5,000	575 do.	Rs. 14,709 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	...	...	Rs. 77,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising	...	...	
1 A Share	6,667	576	
1 B Share	6,000	.....	
4 of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 32,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 3,200 pm.
Peninsular Company Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Bolarde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	500	.....	Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.	450	.....	Rs. 329 prem.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	[nominal Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	19-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nmi.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Greaves Spinning Co.	5,000	2½ per cent.	Rs. 1,000.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 63,000 pm.
Houses and Land Investment Co.	900	.....	[pr. wholesale Pag.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse, Bombay Shipping Company	900	.....	Rs. 10 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	1,000	.....	Par.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	750	.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	6 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr. ct. pm. nmi.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.
Khandesh Farming Company	50	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	50	.....	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent.	Transfer Loan	98
"	Loan 1855-56	} 97
"	Loan 1842-43	
"	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cents. Loan		103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-8
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	209
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	214
Five-Franc Pieces	"	223
Bar Silver	"	106-2
Gold Leaf	"	10-5

PRICES CURRENT (4th July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba

New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	565 to 615
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	600 to 665
New Bhowniggur, (ready.)	"	605 to 607
New Oomrawuttee	"	570 to 575
New Dharwar Sawgneel	"	550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	555 to 560
New Veerwul	"	590 to 595
New Khandeish	"	540 to 545
New Poratchee	"	595 to 610
New Acoote	"	600 to 605
New Mangalore	"	510 to 512
New Hingunghaut	"	630 to 635

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1,440.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6-12 to 6-14
Gingellymixed (Black and White) ... " 32 to 34.
Niger ... " 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0 21-32d. per Rupee.	
Three " "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two " "	1s. 11 29-32d.	do.
One " "	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe	1s. 11d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not more than 50,000, and one per cent per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either current account or deposit, at interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China & Japan, Bombay.*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PERSEHOOT CASSEMBHOOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	do.
2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11½d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3	"
" " 6	"	5 "
" " 12	"	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £325,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" On Demand	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixing, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party in Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, it to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 4.
Saturdays..... ..... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 24th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—France 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON. CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Bampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Rurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Sight	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. do.	" 2-58 "	"
Sight	2-46 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 100), nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4 do.
12 Ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

P. E. H. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India, XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. E. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEVENS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. LEES AND LEAKE.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee

"	4	do.	2s. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11½d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
On demand		do.	1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the whole balance to credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum,

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight		at 2s.	0¾d. per rupee.
4	"	2s.	"
3	"	1s. 11¾d.	"
2	"	1s. 11½d.	"
1	"	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand		1s. 11½d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4½ Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,273,227-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858 ..... £196,148
Do. do. 1859 225,314
Do. do. 1860 262,977
Do. do. 1861 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,56,615.

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurances.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1859.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. .....Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. .....London.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq. .....London.

Directors.

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. .....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. .....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Jr., Esq. .....Glasgow.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. .....Birmingham.
Charlton H. Hall, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. .....Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Robert Gillespie Lang, Esq. .....Aberdeen.
George B. Kerford, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Lunsdaine, Esq. .....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. .....Edinburgh.
Charles Mozley, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. .....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. .....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. .....London.
Jno. Stevenson, Esq. .....Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq. .....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wood, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. .....London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Abel Smith, Esq., *Governor.*
Benjamin Harvey Bond Cabbell, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

John Lawrence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay.....Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras.....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta.....Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong.....Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai.....Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George F. Bromley, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Houniex, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Hunt, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Lewis, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John G. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John Kemp Welch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woolhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Holland, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Gibbs, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all annual Policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £425,000.

Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
John Rose, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
4 do. do.	2s.	
3 do. do.	1s. 11¾d.	
2 do. do.	1s. 11½d.	
1 do. do.	1s. 11¾d.	
Demand	1s. 11½d.	

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Bran